OFFICE OF THE ASTON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

New-York, Jan 28 1832 5

The following statement of the all airs company is published in conformity with the requirements of the charter:

An ownt of Premiums not marked off December 31, 1851.

Amount of Premiums on Marine and Island Navigation, and Transportation risks for the year ending December 31, 1851.

Total amount of premiums.

\$513,025,49 Amount of earned premiums during

The Assets of the Complany on the 31st December, 1851, were as follows:
Bulls receivable.
Cach 34,884 15 Joans on stocks.

Temium accounts to be closed by notes or cash, acrip of sundry Mictual Insurance Companies and salvages.

This Company take no Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

The Board of Trustees have This Day declared a Dividend of twenty four per cent, on the earned premiums of the year ending Dec. 31, 1831, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 7th of April next. Also an interest of six per cent, on the scrip heretofore issued, payable in cash on and after the 3d of February.

By order of the Board,

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
TROSTIES.
Thomas Tileston.
F. S. Lathrop.
F. S. Lathrop.
Geo. Grisweid, Jr.,
Eline Pouvert.
Eline Pouvert.
F. J. Brown.
F. Sederg Bird.
John B Kitching.
John B Kitching.
John B Kitching.
L. S. Pond.
L. S. Pond.
L. S. Pond.
L. S. Pond.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
John B Kitching.
L. S. Pond.
L. S. Pond.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
John Bapter.
John Happer.
James Suart.
Samuel L. Bach,
Robert L. Taylor,
Benj A Mumford.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
Jilliam WeelkF\*

J. B. MILLER, No. 134 Canal-st. has the largest, handsomest and best assortment of Ludies', Misses' and Children's Gatter Shoes, India Robbers, &c., to be had in New York. Mr MILLER's prices, too, while they insure an artic's to be fully hear worth, are moderate and reasonable, placing them within the reach of ali. Call at his establishment, ladies, and you will not regret your visit.

"IT 18 NOT FOR A DAY, BUT FOR ALL TIME."—MIS. JERVIS'S Cold Candy still continues its usefulness in cases of Coughs, Colds, Morreoness, Sore Throst, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., &c. Sold by Mas. W. Jervis, No. 395 Broadway; Zieber, Philadelphia, Bedding, Boston; Gilman, Washington; Wright & Co., New Orleans, and by druggists generally. A. Dodworth's DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 448 BROOME at., NEAR BROADWAY -A new Class to beginners is now forming, for a short term of Eighteen Lessons. HUNGARIAN FUND NOTES .- These notes,

of the denomination of \$1, \$5, \$10, \$30 and \$100, are issued, and may be had of the undersigned, agont of the Executive Hungarian Committee, at the office of the G. o CALIFORNIA GOLD .- Specimens, Quartz

And Forkita Clothers, and Sand, bought by H. Sollows & Co., Gold and Silver Reficers and Assayis's, Sweep Smelters and cleaners of earth's mimerals, and all known substances that contain the above metals. Old gold, silver, diamonds and precious stones bought; jewelers' and silversmiths' sweeps, ores and sil hard substances ground at the Refinery, No. 45 Aun. st., New-York. Several fine Rosewood Pianos to let,

and a good assortment of second hand Pianos for sale cheap at the ware-tooms of GOULD & BERRY, No. 297 Broadway, agents for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Boston Pianos, with a without the celebrated Æclian accompaniment. 6f 4t

Wet Linens! Wet Linens! without the slightest damage, may be found at Hitchcock & Luab-matrix's, No. 317 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st. Also, new and beautiful spring De Lanes, at is, a yard, of degant patters a and small figures.

"The staff on which the feeble may hopefully ican," is Mrs. JERVIS'S Cold Cardy—a pocket companion. A loaf of bread is not more useful for coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c, in a household or homested. Sold by Mrs. W. JERVIS, No. 295 Broadway; by ZIRBER, 3d, below Chesnut-st., Philadelphia, and by Drugseits sons-raily.

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassan-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

CORONER'S INQUEST -The bodies they viewed, on the chamber floor strewed,
And this verdict of the Jury recorded:
"Reach, bed bug and flea, died by felo de sc,
And to Lyon the praise be awarded."
Dépot for Lyon's Magnetic Powders, and Pills for the
destruction of insects and varmin, No. 424 Broadway 9631.

Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Pruritus, a

severe itching, on any part, or Ecuptions, or Ringworm, Scald Head, can be cured by the chemical and sulphur vapor bath, at No. 86 Fourth-st., near Grand. Consumptives, Read !-Dr. Rogers'
Sjup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua, has preved
more ancessful than all other remedier known, for the

NATURALIZED CITIZENS .- We stated a day or two since that Mr. Benjamin, the newly elected Senator of the United States from Louisians, is a native of North Carolina. This is an er-It is stated in the New-Orleans papers that he is a native of St. Thomas, an island belonging to Denmark.

Louisiana is liberal to the naturalized citizens. When Mr. Downs's term expires she will be wholly represented in the Senate by naturalized citizens -Soule, a native of France, and Benjamin as above She was represented in part in the same body, from 1834 to 1837, by Alexander Porter, an Irishman. Illinois has one Senator (Shields) an Irishman, and Ohio has two members of Congress (Johnson and Harper) Irishmen. (The Blue Book says erroneous ly that Harper is a native of Pa.)

"BROTHER JONATHAN'S WELCOME TO Kossutu-A Poem, price ten Cents," has just been usued by Redding & Co., Boston. A striking unlikeness of Koesuth absorbs most of the title page-The verse which follows is very poor, but, happily there is not much of it.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE is soon to be established in Western New-York (near Buffalo or Genesee) under the patronage of the Presbyterians An endownment of \$150,000 is to be raised for it. that its founders would give it a Manual Labor

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, of Albany, iong a pioneer in the cause of temperance, who has been for some weeks disabled in consequence of a fall, has nearly recovered

The Temperance Cause in Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 6, 1852. We had a large and enthusiastic Temperance meeting in the State-st. Baptist Church on Thursday evening, which was addressed by Wm. H. Burleigh, of Syracuse. Thurlow W. Brown, of Auburn, and Col. Snow, a Representative from your City. Mr. Brown read and commented upon the Remonstrance of the Liquor Dealers and their dupes, now circulating in your City for signs. utes, and published in The Herald. His comments were exceedingly caustic, and called forth the loudest plaudits of the House. Col. Snow elecfifty-five thousand petitioners for a law prohibitory of the Leguer Traffic. The meeting held to a late hour, and was a most effective one. Scarcely a night passes but a similar demonstration is made in Al-

passes but a similar demonstration bany by the friends of Temperance. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN RHODE ISLAND. -The bill abolishing the Death-Penalty passed the Senate of Rhode Island on Thursday last by

the following vote: Aves—His Honor the Lieut. Governor, Messrs.
Argell, Ball, Ballou, Barnes. Bradford, Champin,
Church, Cross, N. Greene, Hawkes, Hill, Macy,
Mapchester, Porter, Waterman, Wilcox—17.
Noss—Messrs Anthony, Collins, Diman. Francis,
Fry, A. C. Greene, Isaac Greeze, Harard, Knowles,
Potter, Sisson, Spink, Whitman—13. NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB 9, 1852.

For Culifornia. We shall issue THIS MORNING The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Persons wishing copies of this paper will please leave their orders early This Morning. Price, single numbers, sixpence.

For Europe. The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. The Niagara sails from this port on Wednesday, at 12

Topics of the Morning.

[The following matters, occurring in the City, or received by Mail or Telegraph, will be found, more or less at length, in our columns this morning ]

In the United States Senate on Saturday, Gen. Shields of Illinois made a speech in favor the Joint Resolution for the Release of the Irish State Prisoners. We doubt, however, whether some of his statements will meet the approval of his countrymen. We cannot think that Irishmen have abandoed all hope for freedom, some time, to their country, though the General says all hopes of her independence "are gone and crushed forever;" nor will they agree with him that "she has no future but a dark one." He states that two thirds of civilized Europe are of the Celtic race. Gov. Seward has the floor.

The House was not in session, In our State Senate a Temperance Bill was introduced and debated, and a Divorce Bill passed. A letter from the President of the United States informs us that Mr. Webster, with the President's approbation, had, some time since, written to our Minister to England in favor of the liberation of the Irish State Prisoners.

We give full details of the Foreign News by the Niagara. The New Constitution will at. tract attention. Under the Foreign News will be found a column of interesting English iteras prepared for The Tribune.

Our Paris letter gives an interesting sketch of the Progress of the Usurpation and other mat-

The Clay Medal will be presented to-day; the Committee having arrived in Washington. The President is to be present. The Ladies have held a Mass Meeting in Phil-

adelphia in favor of the Maine Liquor Law. The difficulty between Senator Borland and

Mr. Kennedy is settled by explanation. Later news from the Rio Grande. Gen. Harney, it is said, has dispatched a detachment to

arrest Caravaial. The Europa arrived at Boston from Halifax last evening

Some of the Philadelphia firemen indulged in their usual Sunday recreation yesterday.

Operations at the Philadelphia Mint for the past week in our Philadelphia Letter. Capt, McCerren gives us a letter on the loss

of the ship Columbus. The Forrest Divorce Case has broken out again in the newspapers; in a modified type,

however. Kossuth was received by the Ohio Legislature on Saturday, and made a speech to that body. He afterward addressed the Hungarian

Kossuth meetings have been held in Cincinnati and Louisville.

A column of Mail Gleanings on the Seventh

The Counterfeit Napolcon. If any ingenious Plutarch shall run a parallel between the Uncle of his Nephew and the Nephew of his Uncle, he will find the points of resemblance far more numerous than is generally supposed. The parodist of the Emperor, having just promulgated a Constitution which renders him absolute Dictator and Autocrat of France, covering his despotism with none but the flimsiest disguises-of which Constitution the best word that even he can say for it is that it is almost a copy of that of the Emperor Napoleon-has just run another parallel by discarding the woman who has hitherto shared his prosperous as she had previously done his adverse fortunes, preparatory to the espousal of a Royal Princess from one of the reigning houses

We have in this act a striking example both of the servile imitation of the Uncle by the Nephew, and of his incapacity even to mimic greatness respectably. Napoleon heartlessly divorced the partner of his humbler and his rising fortunes after reaching the summit of power; but not till after she had for years shared with him the exaltation and splendor of Imperial sway ; he put her away basely, if you please, but royally; with tenderness, refuctance, and every outward manifestation of regret : he rendered a reason for his infidelity which had something of grandeur and loftiness in it-in putting away an old wife for a young one, a child of the people for a daughter of the Cæsars, he seemed to sacrifice his personal happiness to secure that of France. Josephine had still a palace, with queenly state and consideration; though deserted by him who had sworn to love and cherish her through life, she was still honored and esteemed both by himself and by the world. But the woman who has listened credulously to the vows and clung to the stormy fortunes of 'Napoleon the Little' is turned off in the first flush of his triumph as if she were a camp-follower-banished from France like a felon-expelled from Paris by force, with the children of the Usurper in her arms, and compelled to seek an asylum in England from the ingrate and villain whose vows she has been weak enough to

Can it be possible that France will rest even one year under the rule of a tyrant so base and brutal? We will not believe it. The crimes of a conqueror, who filled Europe with admiration of his genius and awe of his power, she might endure; but the reign of a Commodus or Caligula in the France of this century must be a short one. We shall look with more curiosity than interest to the announcement of his now Sen-

believe.

men he may be able to bribe to serve as screens for his despotism; but we doubt whether his mockery of a Legislature will ever assemble. France might endure the despotism of a heroic criminal, but not that by whom this result was prevented? of a miscreant.

Birney and Clay. The Boston Commonwealth thus responds

to our recent strictures on the course of

Birney & Co. in 1844:

"The New-York Tribines cannot forgive Mr. Birney for having caused the defeat of Mr. Clay in 1844, and thereby, it says, annexed Texas and extended Slavery indefinitely. For this Mr. Birney is abused as a hypocrite and a scoundrel, and the defeat of Clay is be wailed afresh, as the most deplorable diaster that liberty ever met with. Mr. Greeley may be sincere in this, but never was a man more mistaken, or more miserably narrow in his range of vision. In his favor, however, we are glad to be able to suppose that he was not up and dressed at the time of the Missouri Compromise. Those friends of Preedom who were could never have their confidence in Mr. Clay restored. Had it not been for his magnetizing Induence, there could not have been found enough traitors to Liberty to have given that first occiaive victory to the Slave Power—the fountain of all our evils. The friends of Liberty, once so would ycheated, did not and could not trust Mr. Clay in 1844. They knew him to be the most dancent. Birney & Co. in 1844:

Clay in 1844. They knew him to be the most dan-gerous for to Liberty, because the most prucent and conning friend to Slavery. Have events since and cunning triend to Slavery. Have events since 1844 done anything to show those who voted for Birney in 1844 that they midjudged! Where is Clay now! Where is the great Whig party! They have not only sanctioned the extension of Slavery when they had the power to defeat it, but they have prejudged their poor apologies for souls by violating the most express constitutional guarantees of personal rights for the putful purpose of securing the political favor of kidnappers."

—We give The Commonwealth's state-

mert in full, because we wish our readers to see, as we think they must, that prejudice and passion, vindictiveness and blind personal hatred, controlled the action of the Birneyites in 1844, and caused the result which we so deeply deplore. We think that truth must be evident to the intelligent and penetrating reader, even from their own story. This Abolition 'Commonwealth' is now the central organ of the Massachusetts Free Soil party, and active in the support of the cominant Coalition in that State. In this capacity it has powerfully contributed to make George S. Boutwell Governor. Has it any "confidence" in Gov. Boutwell as an Anti-Slavery man? Has he ever asked them to repose any? Certainly not. Yet The Commonwealth and its colaborers have found no difficulty in urging Free Soilers as such to vote in such manner as to make Mr. Boutwell Governor. They profess to see how Free Soil principles are thus promoted; and they are their own judges in the premises. Does not their own action in 1850-51 emphatically condemn their course in 1844?

Mr. Clay asked no 'confidence' from 'the friends of Freedom' in 1844; he made no professions of sympathy with their efforts. But he did declare himself opposed to the Annexation of Texas under the existing circumstances, or under any circumstances while Mexico should protest against it or any portion of our States should deem it objectionable. He based his opposition on high National grounds, having no relation to Slavery. We, with the Abolitionists, were opposed to it for these reasons, but moreover because of our invincible hostility to the increase of the Slave Power in our Government and the extension of Slavery under the flag of our Union. We should have opposed the measure to the end, on Anti-Slavery grounds, and thus rendered its occurrence impossible with Mr. Clay's assent, because of the resistance of our section of the Union. It was within the power of the Abolitionists, uniting with the Northern Whigs on the basis of hostility to the Appexation of Texas, to have carried the North and East, with a large proportion of the Center and West, and committed the Free State Whigs to the principle of perpetual resistance to the Extension of Slave Power. A triumph on this common plat. form would have changed the whole course of events and of sentiments. In short, the Abelitionists might have clutched the victory which they 'vilely cast away,' by acting as sensibly and consistently as South Carolina and the slaveholders did. They had no material preference for Polk over Clay, save that they saw that the former's election would enable them to annex Texas, and thus, (as Gov. Hamilton phrased it,) " give a Gibraltar to the South," while Clay's election would defeat it. They did not stop to ask whether Polk was in favor of Annexation for the sake of extending Slavery; it they could only secure Annexation, they did not care whether the instruments by which they worked had the same end in view that they had; his motives were his own; his acts were all they inquired into. And thus Slavery won a momentous triumph by being true to itself, while Abolition threw it away

in order to wreak its malice on an isdividual. - The Missouri Compremise did not extend the area of Slavery; it rather contracted it; and at the same time explicitly reaffirmed (by Southern votes) the right of Congress to prehibit Slavery in the Territories. We might have done better still, if the Northern members had all been Northern in heart; but, as the proposition of a slaveholding Representative, the Compromise was not a bad basis of adjustment. We ought to have secured more . but the settlement was not a disastrous one. And Mr. Clay is now where he has ever been-opposed to the Extension of Slavery by act of Congress. He has avowed it in the Senate ; he acted in consistency with the avowal. He would have regretted at any time to hear that New-Mexico or Utah had legalized Slavery; he would have opposed an act of Congress fastening it upon them. Nor has the Whig party of the Free States sanctioned the Extension of Slavery, though a part of its leaders have evinced less energy and resolution in resisting it than one could have desired. We have not a shadow of doubt that the election of Mr. Clay in '44 would

ate and Assembly, to see what grade of unless under conditions which would have secured the larger part of its soil to Free Labor, and thus won the approval and cooperation of the Anti-Slavery element in our Country. How can we forget how and

> RALPH WALDO EMERSON .- Decidedly the most remarkable thinker and writer whom this country has produced is Ralph Waldo Emerson; and his works will be read more widely and lastingly than those of any other author of our age. No other living man-not even Carlyle -has so magical a mastery of Language. In his hands, words become electric flashes, lighting by their intensity depths of meaning in the universe and soul which were hitherto not only unsounded but unsuspected. His sentences glow and kindle, because fresh from the central fires of Thought and Genius. He is our land's chief Poet, Philosopher, Seer, and will be more widely read and admired a century hence than he now is. We know not another man of whom we would venture a like assertion.

-Mr. Emerson will lecture on 'Power' in the People's Course at the Tabernacle to-morrow crening. Unlike most other great thinkers, his ideas find fit utterance in his elecution, which i the best we have everlistened to. If the evening be fair, we look for the largest audience of the season; if it be stormy, those who permit that circumstance to keep them away will miscalculate wofully. Such an intellectual banquet many now here will not have offered them again

MINISTER TO ROME.—It is stated that Mr. MERRICK, late Senator of Maryland, is to suc-teed Lewis Cass, Jr., as Minister to Rome

We have waited some days for a contradiction of the above Telegraphic rumor, but thus far in vain. Yet we must believe it without foundation. Mr. Merrick, originally a Jackson man, turned Whig from 1832 to 1834, and was elected as a Whig to the U. S. Senate in 1837-8. He went along pretty straight till John Tyler turned traitor, when Merrick followed at a respectful distance, and was one of the three Whig Senators who were used to carry the Annexation of Texas at the very close of Tyler's term-Polk engineering the measure and supplying the needed tuel to the engine by liberal comises of high places in or under his Administration, some of which he fulfilled while other some he didn't. The other two Whig Senators had the excuse of a strong local sentiment in their respective States to palliate their crime Merrick had none, but was universally regarded and repudiated by his Whig constituents as a dishonored traitor. We cannot believe the President has given him an appointment.

PARIS AT PRESENT .- A gentleman long resident in France, writes us in a private letter, that Paris is now the most disagreeable city in the world. He tells us that he had just heard a relative of the President's say that Louis Napoeon had lost his senses, and that he knew not when or where to stop. "The nation," added the speaker, himself a prominent French citizen, that endures such handling is a people of lackeys." Such is no doubt the feeling of many of the best men in France, but we think they

Literary Intelligence.

-The first volume of Mr. BANCROFT'S History of the Revolution will soon appear, simultaneously at Boston and London. This is a distinct work from his History of the United States.

-IK. MARVEL has in preparation a History of the Republic of Venice. We shall await with interest the fortunes of this popular author in a field so unlike those in which his previous successes have been achieved. We learn that his Dream-Life has already reached the tenth thousand.

-Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS has completed a second volume of Oriental travel, forming the sequel to The Nile-Notes of a Howadii, which will shortly appear in print. It will be called, as we hear,

-Mr. HENRY JAMES has in press a volume of Miscellanies. It will contain the lectures delivered in this City last winter upon Democracy, Property, Art and Religion, along with various cons to public journals and occasional

-We are happy to learn that Dr. KANE, of the Grinnell Exploring Expedition, is preparing a work upon that Expedition and upon the Arctic Regions, for which he has ample materials, only a small part of which are employed in his lectures upon the subject lately delivered at Washington and soon, we trust, to be repeated in this City We lately had the pleasure of seeing a collection water-color sketches of Arctic scenes, made by him, which were full of the grandest natural features, and exhibited effects of light little known to

dwellers in milder latitudes. -A private letter from our friend and associate BAYARD TAYLOR, dated at Assouan, on the verge of the Nubian desert, informs us that he s abandoned a resolution formed before leaving home, not to make a book out of his present travels. He finds in those African regions such abundan material, and with returning health the professional propensity becomes so strong that he says a book is inevitable. To those who read his letters in our columns, all setting forth and commendation of its ertain quality were needless.

-A long expected book, the Life of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON and WILLIAM HENRY CHANNING, will shortly appear, being delayed only to allow of its previous publi cation in England. It contains copious extracts from her writings and correspondence.

MAINE.-The Opposition of this State have (by Legislative Caucus) nominated Gov. Hubbard for reelection, Hon. Rufus McIntyre of York Co. and Hon. John C. Talbot, Sen., of Washington Co. for Senatorial Electors of President. For State Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, Hon. Asa W. H. Clapp of Portland and Hon. Amos M. Roberts of Bangor were chosen. Sheppard Carey of Aroostook was first proposed as Mr. Clapp's colleague, but laid on the table, and he refused to be chosen at the adourned meeting, saying that if he went to Balti more, he must have a fair, even start. -It is understood that Hunkerism ruled in the Caucus, and that Gen. Cass stands a fair chance for the vote of the Delegation.

Connecticut .- The Opposition meet in State Convention at New-Haven on Wednesday, March 3, to nominate State Officers and Delegates to Baltimore. A strong effort will be made to 'pronounce' in favor of Gen. Sam. Houston. ALABAMA .-- A State Convention of

Southern Rights' Clubs is to be held at Montgomery, March 4, at which the question of a representation at Baltimore is to be urged. GEN. SAM HOUSTON. - The Galveston

(Texas) Civilian has hoisted, as its candidate for the Presidency, the name of Gen. SAM HOUSTON the hero of San Jacinto. The Texas Opposition papers generally, throughout the State, have likewise done so.

Madame Howard, the discarded mistress of Louis Napoleon, and the mother of his chilhave prevented the Annexation of Texas, | dren, is said to be an American, born in Baltimore,

THE AZTEC CHILDREN .- The theory of Agassiz, which assigns diversity of origin or creaion as the cause of differences of aspect and color among men, receives no confirmation, in our view from a scrutiny of the lively, bright-eyed miniatures of Humanity from Central America now exhibiting in our City as 'Aztecs.' These are far more unlike the Caucasian Race than the Hottentot is, not withstarding their straight bair, light olive complexions end pleasing features. If our belief in the Biblical account of the original creation of a first pair from whom all the diverse races of men have descended, had needed strengthening, the contemplation o these children would have confirmed it. They are wonderfully like and unlike the men and women who live and move around us, and with whom authentic History deals. Their intellectual faculties are rather limited than deficient; their most obvious defect being that of speech, though they are able to make themselves understood, as well as to comprehend what is said to them. Their spirits are usually buoyant, their apprehension is quick and

New-York Observer that the girl remembered and rezented, on his return after an absence of twentyfive days, his proposal to carry off her playmate and leave her alone, would of itself dispose of the suggestion that they are idiots. Yet with all their vivacity and archness, they fall very far short of possessing an average intellectual development; and we doubt whether the most acute theologian would be able to imbue them with a competent notion of the 'Five Points' of Calvinism, the XXXIX Articles of Episcopacy, or almost any other Creed which attempts embody in appreciable and credible propositions the great fundamentals of Divine Truth as affecting Human Duty and Destiny. What ought to be done for them in view of this fact, is a question for Docters of Divinity. And whether they have a suffi. ciently vivid perception of Right and Wrong-or rather, of the weighty reasons for cleaving to the former and shunning the latter-to justify the stringing up of whichever of them might, in a sudden fit of passionate resentment, take the life of the

other, let experts in Medical and Phrenologic Psy-

chology determine , we would rather be excused

natural, and the fact stated by the editor of the

Devotees of Science and of Letters-Students of Nature and of Man-will and (and we presume do find) in an hour's contemplation of these ' Monikins,' food for many hours of profitable reverie and contemplation. The trains of thought they suggest lead across cceans of Speculation to continents of vanished History. That these gnomes are not freaks of Nature, as Tom Thumb is, we are confident, that their diminutive stature, mental and physical, is the result of some inveterate disregard of Nature's requirements, we cannot doubt. The remote ancestors of these pocket editions of Humanity were doubtless Native Americans of a peculiar stripe-they abhorred the idea of intermarriage with Foreigners, and guarded the purity of their Race by cousinly intermarriages until at length there were none but cousins or nearer relatives to marry--all others baving disappeared through the dwindling of the population both in size and in number. The consummation (very nearly) of this policy is before us.

-But while few would consent to be Aztecs, care free and playful as their life would seem to be, there s no reason why any should refuse to see them. They are specimens of a Race which has probably no other surviving members-at least very few others-and it is not probable that any others will ever be seen here. The wise and the simple, the learned and the ignorant, hoary Age and curious Childhood, may derive both interest and instruction from an hour spent in their society, and we learn with pleasure that the number of their visitors is stendily increasing.

Jenny Lind was married by the Protestant Episcopal rite. She is thirty-one years old and her husband twenty-four. He is a gentleman and a man of genius-of Hebrew origin, we believe We well remember his performances on the pianoforte, too good for the popular appreciation, and never deviating from the severity of art to draw out the public plaudits by tricks of clap-trap, which he had dexterity enough to do if he had chosen. On there occasions Jenny, who was not on the stage at the moment, used often to stand forward in her private box and clap her hands vigorously in sight of the audience, who by no means seemed to share her admiration for the pianist. However, she understood his merits a great deal better than they did.

The Irish State Prisoners.

We are indebted to The Kingston (Ulster Co.,) Journal for the following letter from the President of the United States, concerning the Irish prisoners now suffering in Van Dieman's Land, in reply to Mr. Wm. H. Romeyn, who wrote to the President, conveying the petitions of the citizens of that County to the President :

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favors of the 26th and 27th ult., together with the accompanying petitions, soliciting the intercession of this Govern-ment with that of Great Britain for the liberation of

petitions, soliciting the intercession of this Government with that of Great Britain for the liberation of the Irish prisoners now in exile for political offennes growing out of the revolt of 1848, and I have directed them to be filed in the Department of State.

Although the early and long-settled policy of this Government must necessarily precise this matter from being made the ground for any official action on its part, yet I am happy to say that such measures have already been taken to accomplish the object sought by the peuboners, as it was thought were most likely to procure the desired result. Accordingly, the Secretary of State has, with my approbation, addressed a private letter to our Minister in England, requesting him to make every effort in the case that he could with propriety.

I shalleontinue to do what I can consistently with the honor and dignity of our country, and sincerely hope that the strong desires of their friends in this country may soon be gratified by their release.

Very respectfully and sincerely yours,

Millard Fillmore.

WM. H. ROMEYN, Erq , Kingston, N.

Kossuth and New-Jersey .- The following is Kossuth's reply to the letter of Governor Fort transmitting the Resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature on the subject of intervention, &c CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, Veb. 3, 1852.

His Excellency, Cav. George F. Fort : Excellency: Lieutenant Col. G. S. Cannon has delivered me your kind ietter and the Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New-Jersey, which as you were kind to assure me, not your Excellency's cordial assent and the approbation of the citizens of your State, which always was the stronghold of the doctrine and principles of national inde-

pendence.

Be pleased, Excellency, to receive and to express to the Legislature my most hearty thanks for the honor the commonwealth of New Jersey has conferred upon me, and for the acknowledgment of the great principle of non-intervention, declaring every torcible intervention of one government to alter, medify, abolish or prescribe the form of government of another nation, to be an infraction of the law of nations. I am firmly convinced that the Legislature and the Government of New Jersey will take the necessary steps that this great principle should be adopted and respected.

necessary steps that this great principle should be adopted and respected.

I have the firm intention to avail myself of your generous invitation before I leave the United States, but it is impossible for me to fix the precise time of my return to the Eastern States.

Allow me also to express my high regards which I entertain for your Excellency, and for your ardent sympathy for the success of freedom and right in Hungary, which depends so much upon the action of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

I have the honor to be, with high respect, Your obecient servant, L. Kossurn.

The steamer Roger Williams, on her sassage from Philadelphia to New-Orleans, was fired at five times, off the east coast of Florida, by the U. S. cutter Crawford, notwithstanding she displayed the American flag at her peak. She was two miles distant at the time. She immediately came to Key West. Capt. Costo, of the Crawford, probably thought she was engaged in another invasion of

A revival is in progress in the Presbyterian Church at Flemington, N. J., under the care of Rev. J. L. Janeway. Twenty persons joined the church last Sabbath week. A revival has also taken place in the M. E. Church in Camden. Twenty-three persons on Wednesday night rignified their desire to become members. The tobacco crop of Missouri, for

1851, is estimated at from 14,600 to 15,000 hhds., against 12,000 to 13,000 the preceding year. The quality is said to be good.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver

Presentation of the Clay Medal.

WASHINGTON, Peb 4 The Committee from New-York, delegated to present the great medal to Mr. Clay, are here. The medal has been seen by many, and is greatly admired. The ceremony of presentation will necessarily be somewhat private, owing to the state of Mr. Clay's health. The President, few Senators, and some personal friends of Mr. Clay, together with the Committee of Presentation, will constitute the company on the occasion. The Committee consists of Meisrs. Un. mann, Price. Leupp, Peckham, and Eastman .-The presentation takes place to-morrow at three

Arrival of the Europa.

The Europa arrived here this evening, at seven o'clock. We find nothing in the papers of interes, in addition to what has been already received over the wires from Halifax.

Senator Borland and Mr. Kennedy-Naviga-

tion of the Potomac.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1852

The conduct of Senator Boriand, in his recentificate with Mr. Kennedy, is universally condemned. He has rent an apologetic letter to Mr. Kennedy, is which he pleads misunderstanding, &c.

Navigation on the Potomac, below the bridge, is now open, and the steamers are running regularly. Many of the recentley lee-bound vessels are arriving. A large number of merchants are leaving to the North to purcha.c their spring supplies of godin

The Southern Muil-Fatal Casualty on Ship-

beard-Later from the Rio Grande, Baltimone, Feb. 8, 189. The Scuthern mail came through to-night from New-Orleans
Albert Martin, of Newport, R. I., a passenger
board the schooner Susan, was instantly killed
the Brazos, in consequence of the main boom strik-

ing him.
The United States District Court was duly organized at Brewnsvirle, Texas, on the 22d ult. by Judge Watrous.

Watrous.

There are many conflicting rumors with regard to the movements of Caravajal. It is generally believed that his force is small.

The Brownsville Flag says that Gen Harney had dispatched Lieut. Camatte, with a small force, for the purpose of arresting Caravajal and his followers, who are said to be in a suffering and destitute condition.

Navigation Opened-Marine Arrivals-Ladiel Mass Meeting in favor of the Maine Liquer Law. PHILADELPHIA, Feb 8, 1854.

Our bay is now clear of ice, and about thirty sail of vessels came up this afternoon, including the steamship William Pern, and banks Gem, Nashan, Oak, Elk, Em, and Governor Briggs, all fee

Boston.

A Ladies' mass meeting was held last night at the Chinese Muscum, to consider the Maine Liquer Law. An immense assemblage of both sexes was

Markets—Reported by Telegraph.

New-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 6, 188.

The Corron market was quite active to day after the receipt of the Ningara's news, and the sales reached nine thousand bales, at full prices. Midding fatr Sic. The sales of the week have been forty-four thousand bales. Step on hand, to night, one hundred and thirty on hand, to-night, one hundred and thirty even thousand bales.

Providence, Feb. 8, 1838.

34 to 43c. Foreign, 10,600 B, at 25 to 47c. Teals of the week, 120,000 B. For Painting Corrections have been an increased demand this week, and prices are firm. The sales are 31,900 pieces.

YELLOW CORN dull, and unchanged. Correst

Asylum for Friendless Boys-Public Meeter A meeting in behalf of this praisewaythy Institution was held last night in the Merceres. Presbyterian Church. A very large audience pri fied the friends of the Society by their sympa

and contributions. After the usual preliminary exercises, the first Asnual Report of the Society was read. It is mile-

In the spring of 1849, a few benevol at individuals, stimulated by the desire of inproving the condition of Juvenile Vagrants, determined to establish a love Sunday Meeting in the Eighth Ward of our City. A room suitable for the purpose (No. 26 Woosterst) was obtained, and opened on the first Subbill in April, with religious exercises, 125 boys being vessel.

Feeling that the instruction communicated once A week might be rendered more thoroughly efficients by daily efforts for their good, it was thought attribute to relect some person whose whole time should be employed in laboring exclusively among these boys. A Missionary was therefore hired, and dentions received to the amount of \$1,238 for as supert of this Missionary, and the furtherance of such plans as it should be deemed expedient to carry interpretation. It was soon found, that many of the requirer attendants at the Sunday Meeting, had no bone or friends, and that the associations with which they were surrounded were of such a contaminating character as to render their tameediate remeval from such for any human instrumentality to save them from destruction.

Since comparatively little good could be accom-

for any human instrumentality to save them for destruction.

Since comparatively little good could be accomplished for them in their present situation, the same benevolent individuals who had originated and supported the Sanday Meeting, advised that they should be placed in circumstances made favorable to a complete reformation. Accordingly, early in the year 1850, six destitute boys received into the family of this missionary, where a more circut and salutary influence could be excited over them. Such was the success attending this experiment, and such the desire to rescue other "brancs from the burning," that the affair was made still more public, and an association of ladies and organized, in November of the same year, where a triple is a such that a contributions of the same of the same of the same year, where the contributions of the same of the same year, where the contributions of the same of the same year, where the contributions of the same of the same year, where the contributions of the same of the same year, where the contributions of the same of the same year, where the contributions of the same of the same year, where the same year, where the same of the same year, where the year year, where year, year, year, year, year, year, year, year, year, ye

time 127 boys have been received into the fast tion, 22 have been sent to places, 29 restored to rents, 3 sect to the flouse of Refuge, 4 discharge gone to sea, 1 sent to Blackweil's Island, 6 reway, 50 remaining in the Asylum Of the way, 50 remaining in the Asylum Of the runber, 27 were Americans, 100 Foreigners.

To prove that these absndoned ones were not circly lost to all improvement, three or four of marineses will be inserted:

Aboy (J. R.) came to the Asylum of his own code. He was an American about fourteen proof age, entirely destitute of either parents or make the following destitute of either parents or make the following destitute of either parents or make to follow, degraded, and fithy conditions with it was possible to imagine a human being to be accent apparel, he was allowed to magic with rest. After remaining there for two months, and was procured for him in the country, and his make withing to be bound.

Anotter, an Irish boy named 10 februards.

Another, an Irish boy, named J. C friendless, and expert thief, who generally slept in grocers coal boxes, empty crockery-crates, and of like places, was a constant attendant at the Sun ay Meeting. No. 26 Wooster-st. Having like places, was a constant ettendant at the Son ay Meeting. No. 26 Wooster at. Having arrested for stealing, our Superint endent procured discharge and after a laborious trial (for it e range) succeeded, by the power of with kindness, in inducing him to for sake swering, where constantly practiced, and obtained a pace for him in the country, where he is doing well thin in the country, where he is doing well themployer says he is a smart boy, and dealers beautiful.

A third, (J. M.) an orphan, aged about dealers, was brought to us by a kind gentleman from the Pive Points, in such a condition that it was a difficult matter to escertain the difference between him and the brute creation. His fifthy acd degarding appearance, added to a very bad lemper, and the ing appearance added to a very bad lemper, and the ing appearance added to a very bad lemper, and the ing appearance added to a very bad lemper, and the ing appearance added to a very bad lemper, and the ing appearance added to a very bad lemper, and the ing appearance of an exceedingly wickes, heart, reached him almost an insufferable mustance. But dealers and kindness have made him enterely another team of the premium some few weeks since for being the best boy in the Institution.

A fourth, (J. S.) an American boy, about 11 part old, was found sieeping in a box, in a variant to the appearance of the City. When taken to the appearance in the upper part of the City. When taken to the